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EXAMINER
SHARMA, SUJATHA R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 March 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-14,16-18,20,22 and 24* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-14,16-18,20,22 and 24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1,4,6,7,10,12-14,16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Caldwell [US 5,644,624].

Regarding claims 1 Caldwell discloses an n automatic telephone call origination and retry

system. Caldwell further discloses a device comprising:

-      a memory (402 in fig. 4 and col. 4, lines 57-59)

-      a processor (414,402 in fig. 4 in fig. 4 and col. 4, lines 57-59)

-      a call queue function to enable the configuration of an outgoing call queue stored in a

       server accessible over a network (see col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-40), the call

       queue comprising an order list of entries to dial (see col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-

       40).

-      a method of dialing of a next entry of outgoing call queue and removing the next entry

       from the outgoing call queue. See col. 7, lines 7-34. See summary of invention.

-      wherein the call queue is associated with a call queue identifier and wherein the call

       queue identifier is used to establish an association between the call queue and the

       processor and the wherein the processor and the memory cooperate to enable the call

       queue function. See col. 4, lines 38-53 where the action of pressing of the designated key

acts as a call queue identifier and identifies the call queue table and associates the

processor with the call queue to start dialing.

However Caldwell does not explicitly disclose a wireless device. However the use of a

wireless device for special services (for example cordless phone) is well known in the art.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to provide these special services to a wireless device in order to provide

mobility to the user.

Regarding claim 4, Caldwell further discloses a method wherein the queue dial function

which when operated once results in dialing all entries of the call queue in the order of the

ordered list. See col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-40.

Regarding claim 6, Caldwell further discloses a first computer system comprising:

- a call queue function for a device, the call queue indexed by an identification of the

  device; see col. 4, lines 38-52

- a queue management function to provide a next number to dial from the call queue in

  response to receipt of a queue dial request from the device. See col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7,

  lines 24-40

- wherein the call queue is associated with a call queue identifier and wherein the call

  queue identifier is used to establish an association between the call queue and the

  processor and the wherein the processor and the memory cooperate to enable the call

  queue function. See col. 4, lines 38-53 where the action of pressing of the designated key

acts as a call queue identifier and identifies the call queue table and associates the

processor with the call queue to start dialing.

However Caldwell does not explicitly disclose a wireless device. However the use of a

wireless device for special services (for example cordless phone) is well known in the art.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to provide special services like call queue function to a wireless device in

order to provide mobility to the user.

Regarding claim 7, Caldwell further discloses a user database, the user database

comprising the call queue. See col. 3, lines 21-26col. 4, lines 38-53, col. 7, lines 24-40.

Regarding claim 10, Caldwell further discloses a method wherein the queue dial function

when operated results in removing the next entry from the call queue. See col. 7, lines 24-40.

Regarding claims 12-14 Caldwell further discloses a method comprising the queue

management function to provide each number of the call queue in a dial order, in response to

receipt of the queue dial request from the device. See col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-40

Regarding claim 16, Caldwell teaches a method wherein operating the queue dial

function further comprises operating a single button of the wireless communication device. See

col. 4, lines 48 - 52.

3.   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caldwell [US

5,644,624] in view of Taylor [US 6,034,687].

Regarding claim 5, Caldwell discloses all the limitations as claimed. However he does not

disclose a method of correlating the name in the queue with a dialable number in the address

book.

Taylor teaches a method where an address book is used to store names and numbers and the

address book are cross-referenced with the caller's name. See col. 9, lines 50-65.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to provide the above teaching of Taylor to Caldwell in order to provide an

efficient call routing method.

4.   Claims 8,9,20,22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Caldwell [US 5,644,624] in view of Widergren [US 5,890,064].

Regarding claims 8, 9,20 Caldwell as treated in claim 6, discloses all the limitations as

claimed. However he does not disclose a method wherein a second computer/server such as an

Internet server receives the call queue from a client device and communicates the queue to the

first computer system/home location register (HLR).

Widergren teaches a method of computer-supported telephony. Widegren teaches a

method wherein the user creates a personal routing scheme for the computer supported telephony

and this personal profile is stored in the HLR (this reads on the limitation where the call

queue/routing table is stored I the HLR). Widegren further discloses a method wherein the

personal profile can be modified by a computer application communicating with the HLR (this

reads on the limitation that the Queue is supplied from the internet server to the HLR). See col. 16, lines 14-35.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Widegren to Caldwell in order to provide a more flexible call routing method and use the computer supported telephony features.

Regarding claim 22, Caldwell further discloses a method wherein the queue dial function which when operated once results in dialing all entries of the call queue in the order of the ordered list. See col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-40.

5.   Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caldwell [US 5,644,624] in view of Ahlberg [US 5,600,704].

Regarding claim 11, Caldwell discloses all the limitations as claimed. However, he does not disclose a method wherein the MSC receives the number from the first computer system to connect a call.

Ahlberg, in the same field of endeavor, further discloses a MSC, which receives the number from the feature node/first computer system to connect a call. See Fig. 1and col. 5, lines 38-55.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above specific teachings of Ahlberg to Caldwell in order to provide special services like call queue function to a wireless device and thus increasing the mobility of the user.

6.   Claim 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caldwell [US

5,644,624] in view of Humes [US 6,721,577].

Regarding claim 17, Caldwell discloses all the limitations as claimed. However, he does not

disclose a method wherein operating the queue dial function further comprises speaking a queue

dial command to the wireless communication device

Humes, in the same field of endeavor, teaches a method wherein operating the queue dial

function further comprises speaking a queue dial command to the wireless communication

device. See col. 5, lines 10-17.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to provide the teachings of Humes to Caldwell in order to provide a more

flexible method of calling system to the user.

7.   Claims 18,24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caldwell [US

5,644,624] and Ahlberg [US 5,600,704] in view of Kang [US 2004/0224682].

Regarding claims 18,24 Caldwell discloses:

-   a method of dialing of a first number of a call queue in response to an operation of a

    queue dial function. See col. 7, lines 7-34. See summary of invention

-   a method of dialing of a next entry of outgoing call queue and removing the next entry

    from the outgoing call queue. See col. 7, lines 7-34. See summary of invention.

However, Caldwell does not disclose a method wherein the call queue table is stored in the visitor location register (VLR) and the said table is transferred from the home location register (HLR) to the VLR.

Ahlberg, in the same field of endeavor, teaches a method where the routing list is maintained in a feature node in the network and the said feature node can be either an MSC or the HLR. See col. 9, line 44 – col. 10, line 30 and col. 11, lines 20-42.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of Ahlberg to Caldwell in order to provide special services like call queue function to a wireless device and thus increasing the mobility of the user.

However, Caldwell and Ahlberg are silent to disclose a method where the call list is transferred from the HLR to the VLR.

Kang, in the same field of endeavor, teaches a method where a home-zone list i.e. subscriber information is stored in the HLR and when a location registration is required due to the movement of the mobile station, then the HLR sends this subscriber information list of the mobile station to the VLR. See page 1, paragraphs 11-13 and page 3, paragraphs 29,31 and Fig. 3

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of Kang of transferring subscriber information from the HLR to VLR to Ahlberg and Caldwell in order to provide special services like call queue function to a to a user who is Roaming.

Response to Arguments

Regarding independent claims 1,6, and their dependent claims, the newly added feature "wherein the call queue is associated with a call queue identifier and wherein the call queue identifier is used to establish an association between the call queue and the processor and the wherein the processor and the memory cooperate to enable the call queue function" is addressed in the rejection of the claims as discussed above.

Regarding claim 18, the newly added feature "wherein call queue is transferred from HLR to VLR " is addressed in the rejection of the claims as discussed above.

Regarding claim 20, the newly added feature "a queue dial function when operated causes a server to send a call queue to a home location register (HLR)" is addressed in the rejection of the claims as discussed above.

Regarding claim 11, the applicant argues that the Ahlberg reference teaches away from being combined with Caldwell.

The applicant argues that the Ahlberg reference teaches a method of maintaining a prioritized list of phone numbers, which also thus includes the entries with successful call attempts. The applicant further points out that the Caldwell reference discloses a method where the successfully dialed numbers are removed from the call list.

The examiner agrees the points made by the applicant about the Ahlberg reference's teaching and the disclosure by the Caldwell reference. However, the examiner would like to

point out that in the rejection of claim 11, a particular teaching of the Ahlberg reference i.e. the

method of transferring a number list from the feature node to the MSC is considered and this

teaching of the method of transferring a data list of numbers from one node to another node in

the network is combined with Caldwell reference to meet the limitations of the claimed

invention.

Therefore the rejection of the claims 1,4-14,16-18,20,22 and 24 as discussed above is

considered proper.

Conclusion

8.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sujatha Sharma whose telephone number is 571-272-7886. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7.30am - 4.00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sujatha Sharma
May 16, 2006

Matthew D. Anderson
Supervisory Patent Examiner